

Old 4th Gets Hasty Welcome On Arrival Here

Friends of Brooklyn Fighters Come to Rescue With Hotel Astor Reception as City Committee Fails

Lack of Funds Blamed

53d Pioneers, Home by Way of Newport News, Shared in Two Big Offensives

The Old Dominion steamship Jamestown brought home from Newport News yesterday 700 men of the 53d Pioneer Infantry, formerly the old 47th Regiment, of Brooklyn.

They arrived in Newport News from overseas a week ago on the troopship Madawaska. News of the coming of the regiment was received in Brooklyn, and hasty efforts were made to give the Brooklyn fighters a reception worthy of their exploits overseas.

Friends of the troops in the Eastern District asked the Mayor's Committee for a special reception, but it was found that the funds were low. Members of the committee, however, the Relief Committee then took charge and arranged for a dinner at the Hotel Astor, where the homecomers were received soon after their embarkation.

Jamestown docked at the Old Dominion pier at Beach Street, where the men had an opportunity to go ashore.

Later they were transported up the river to Fifth Avenue, where they debarked and marched to the Hotel Astor. There the men were received by Brigadier General James Robb, Borough President Riegelmann and Colonel Harry B. Hall.

At the dinner the men were sent to Camp Upton for quick demobilization.

Colonel Charles H. Englesby, in command of the regiment, made the following statement relative to the activities of the old 47th overseas:

"The 53d Pioneer Infantry arrived in France and became an integral part of the A. E. F. August 2, 1918. Sixteen months were under fire nine days later at Bellefleur, and by August 29 the entire regiment had taken position at the front preparing for the St. Mihiel offensive. The 1st Battalion, 53d, Ninth Infantry, was assigned to the Fifth Army Corps. Throughout the St. Mihiel offensive the regiment operated close upon the heels of the advancing infantry of the Second, Fifth, Ninth and Tenth Armies.

It then moved to the Argonne, where it was united and operated in the front areas of the Meuse-Argonne offensive as corps troops. The regiment was in the line at the Argonne and in the advanced battle areas was commended by Generals Liggett, Dickman and Wright."

The old 47th Infantry was the first regiment called to service in April, 1917, and was detailed to guard duty in Brooklyn, Long Island and the Catskills. This service was continued until August, when the regiment was sent in detachments along the coast from Virginia to New Hampshire. In October it was reassembled and sent to Spangdahm for training. During this time the regiment was in the line and corporals were transferred to the 27th Division, the captains and sergeants being retained to instruct drafted men.

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"The 'millions of kisses' which it is alleged Miss Frances Goldstein, a Brooklyn music teacher, sent to Frederick Harvey Speare, an actor, Speare's wife, a practicing physician, want \$25,000. Mrs. Speare appeared yesterday in the Supreme Court to prosecute her suit for that amount against Miss Goldstein, in which she alleges the music teacher sent him letters and affections of Mr. Speare. Some of the numerous epistles of which Miss Goldstein is alleged to be the author are addressed 'Sweetheart Mine' and 'My Heart.' Darling, the letters were signed herself 'Your Faithful Baby.'"

"I first learned of the affair with Miss Goldstein," Mrs. Speare testified yesterday, "when she called at my home. When she was in love with my husband. She said she had seen him once at a concert at Aeolian Hall and that she found herself head over heels in love with him. Discovering he was a married man, she said, she decided to come to see me. After we had talked a few minutes, she was very frank and asked me to permit her to write him a letter."

Counsel for Mrs. Speare then read the following: "This will be brief and abrupt. Our friendship is at an end. I am blinded by love. I have seen pictures and have been reading a double life. I regret all. Such a woman should be placed on a pedestal. I am here with her now. Now, I write no more. I hope to remain her friend. Write no more."

But Miss Goldstein was not penitent for long, according to the woman physician, for a letter later with "a billion kisses" was delivered after the writing of the foregoing one.

Mrs. Speare added her husband admitted his affection for Miss Goldstein, but explained that the music teacher was just one of several women who were "running after" him, and that he had to make love to Miss Goldstein to get rid of her. The wife testified Miss Goldstein wrote her a letter in which she said: "I have a right to take him from you, and I will." Miss Goldstein will have an opportunity today to say something in her own behalf.

Soldiers and War Relief Workers Enjoy 'Pretty Soft'

More than 1,100 fighters and war relief workers witnessed the private performance of "Pretty Soft" at the Moros Theatre last night. The public and even the dramatic critics were kept out. The play was written by Paul M. Potter, formerly a dramatic critic of New York and Chicago, and was produced by Edwin Nicander and Rose Coghlan played the leading roles. The play will be repeated to-night for the benefit of service men and war workers. The play will be installed in the boxes. The latter will be reserved for 100 men from Green Island Hospital and Base Hospitals No. 1 and No. 5.

60 Chilean Officers Held in Revolt Plot

Leaders of Conspiracy Say They Intended to Keep All Disorders Down

Buenos Ayres, May 12.—Dispatches received here concerning the dissensions in the Chilean army which led the President to place three generals on the retired list say that more than sixty officers of the army are under arrest following the discovery of secret political activity by army officers.

It was planned, the dispatches say, to establish a military dictatorship on June 1 and to call elections for a new President. The accused officers declare that they had no personal motives, but were concerned only in saving the government from a proletarian movement.

Generals Moore and Armstrong, who, according to the dispatches, were the leaders of the movement, are quoted as saying that the army had no intention of mutiny, but that the pact among the officers was an agreement "to maintain order, even if, a military dictatorship was necessary."

Surplus Army Food May Go to Relieve European Situation

War Department Agrees to Suggestion of Packers That Large Overstock of Meats Be Used as Relief

WASHINGTON, May 12.—A method of disposing of about 100,000,000 cans of beef and more than 50,000,000 pounds of bacon, included in the surplus food stocks of the army, has been agreed upon between the War Department and representatives of the packing industry.

The department announced today that it had accepted the recommendation of the packers that the goods be disposed of for export to relieve the food situation in Europe, but that, should this be impossible, the director of sales would control the sale in this country, fixing the prices and method of distribution with the packing industry acting as an agent.

The Director of Sales issued the following statement:

"The surplus products consist of canned roast beef, corned beef, corned beef and hash and bacon. Of the roast beef there are 12,000,000 six-pound cans, 17,300,000 two-pound cans, 9,000,000 one-pound cans and 378,000 twelve-pound cans. There are 5,000,000 twelve-pound cans, 9,000,000 twenty-four-pound cans, 9,000,000 one-pound cans and 4,250,000 twelve-pound cans of corned beef and 20,820,000 in one and two-pound cans of corned beef hash.

There are 47,219,220 pounds of bacon, 8,686,000 in one and two-pound cans in Chicago, Baltimore and Columbus.

"The foregoing quantities of packed products represent the combined output of the packing houses for five months during which the surplus plants were kept in operation continuously to meet the demand for army subsistence. It is explained by the committee of packers that this amount was a normal production of these plants over a period of two years and to place this quantity of packed meats on the market at this time would seriously affect prices on both canned and fresh meats."

"The representatives of the packing industry strongly advised that all of this stock be disposed of for export. It was hoped that it could be sold abroad to relieve the situation in many of the countries now on rationations. It was also suggested that negotiations be instituted through the American relief administration, the Allied foodstuffs committees and other organizations now aiding in the feeding of some of the famine stricken countries. Should it be impossible to sell the surplus of canned meat for export then the director of sales would control the sale, fixing of prices and method of distribution, with the packing industry acting as an agency for its sale."

"It was pointed out that the sale of this stock would be a difficult matter to effect in this country through ordinary channels, for the reason that most of it is not in commercial packages and does not appeal to domestic consumers. It was pointed out that the country would not offer a good market for canned meats, and it was possible that a great deal of this would have to be repacked and put in commercial packages. It was thought that a much better price could be secured by selling it for export."

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Britain to Pay U. S. \$35,500,000 War Debt

Settlement of Balance Between France and America Soon to Follow

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Great Britain will pay the United States \$35,500,000 for all claims by this government growing out of war supplies manufactured in the United States and captured in France, according to a statement announced today by the War Department.

The amount was agreed upon in full settlement of all claims by this government against Great Britain and claims of the British government against the United States. The materials furnished the British by this government included spruce, Liberty motors, wood and iron, and cellulose powder, cotton lint and wool.

Discussions claims against other Allied governments, which are expected to be settled soon, Secretary Baker said.

"Wherever the expeditionary force has a claim against the French government, or the French have a claim against the War Department for supplies furnished them, the expeditionary force, these claims are being asserted against the United States. The materials furnished the British by this government included spruce, Liberty motors, wood and iron, and cellulose powder, cotton lint and wool."

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New Campaign Here to Solve Home Problem

Merchants' Association Committee Joins With State Reconstruction Commission to End the Situation

There's No Lack of Money

Real Estate Operator in The Bronx Says Tenants Must Pay \$14 or \$15 a Room

Municipal court justices, real estate operators and experts, a new committee on housing of the Merchants' Association, the Governor's Committee on Reconstruction, and other individual and civic organizations entered yesterday on a campaign to stimulate construction in New York City, recognizing this as the only means of relieving the housing crisis.

The courts having jurisdiction over landlord-tenant cases were thronged yesterday, but no unusual evictions were ordered. City marshals said that the few dispossessed were families who forced the landlord to the added expense of legal action. A moving van took the furniture from the curb in each case to rooms rented and prepared in advance.

Of 340 cases on the calendars of Parts I and II, Municipal Court, The Bronx, 140 were satisfactorily compromised out of court, 120 were either disposed of in favor of the tenants or adjourned, and eighty warrants of eviction were issued.

Justice Harry M. Robitzek, of the Municipal Court, who was one of the first to recognize the existence of a housing crisis, declared emphatically yesterday that immediate and extensive building is demanded. He said that he knows of 100 builders who are ready to construct any number of apartments in The Bronx, but are unable to obtain sufficient loans. He suggested that the government interpose and offer building loans on the principle of the farm loans, through banks.

Shortage of Jurors, Too

Justice Robitzek, who presided at thirty jury trials in Part III of the Bronx Municipal Court yesterday, declared that the shortage of jurors was becoming worse steadily, notwithstanding reports to the contrary. The jury cases in municipal courts are being completed, he said, by the unwillingness of jurors to serve, and he pointed out that when the compensation in the Supreme Court was recently fixed at \$3.

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1,002d Night: Tale of Wise Caliph and The Causeway

In-Right, the Faithful, Sends His Mamelukes to Uncrowd the Bridge That the Hy-One's Chariot May Not Be Impeded and None Cross His Path

Hours and warriors all, and those honored ones who wear the green turban, give ear to the wondrous tale of the wise caliph and the crowded bridge! Now, it befell that in the second year of the Profit, while Hy-tan was caliph over all the city, he and In-right the Faithful, vizier and captain of the mamelukes, chanced to be drawn in their chariot across the bridge that spans the stream between the caliph's royal residence and the palace where he administered justice to the common people.

And behold the causeway was uncommonly crowded with common people, so that the course of the chariot was delayed and Hy-tan was late at the council hall and the light of his ruddy countenance was clouded. And it chanced that on the caliph's return to his palace in the cool of the day, when he was much wearied from separating the mamelukes from the crowd, the bridge was again filled with horses and chariots and common people, and the serene course of the chariot of the Faithful once more was impeded.

Wherefore the good caliph took counsel with himself and his vizier, In-right. And In-right took counsel, but he also took counsel with the vizier, and the words that he whispered were winged, so that the ears of the inspector became fiery.

And daily bestirred himself, and sent forth an order to the mamelukes of the traffic precincts, so that henceforth at 8:30 of the morning hours, when the caliph journeyed from his palace to his throne, and again at 5:30, when he returned toward the causeway, should be guarded by twelve large men-at-arms and the chariot of Hy-tan might roll on its serene way unimpeded.

So the good caliph rode contented and no one crossed his path, so great was the awe of the vizier and the mamelukes, and Hy-tan thought long on the sorrows of the common people.

Hours and warriors, and those honored ones who wear the green turban, give ear to the wondrous tale of the good caliph and the goats. Behold, on the 12th day of the third month of spring, a hadji approached the mighty seat where the good Caliph Hy-tan of Ruddy Countenance sat surrounded by his lords and fighting men. And the suppliant, who came from the far region of Flatbush, made doleful moan against the causeway that region.

Behold, on the 12th day of the third month of spring, a hadji approached the mighty seat where the good Caliph Hy-tan of Ruddy Countenance sat surrounded by his lords and fighting men. And the suppliant, who came from the far region of Flatbush, made doleful moan against the causeway that region.

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U. S. to Keep German Ships Seized in War

Chairman Hurley in Statement Dissipates the Idea Held in England That Craft Will Be Returned

May Take Foreign Orders

Ban Is Likely To Be Raised and Some Vessels Already Built May Be Sold

By Theodore M. Knappen

WASHINGTON, May 12.—While there appears to be an impression in England that the United States is only temporarily to retain control of the seized German ships, Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board, said today that whatever the method of adjustment, the ships would certainly be kept by the United States.

Other features of the shipping situation and policy were dealt with by Mr. Hurley as follows:

First—It is probable that permission will be granted soon to American shipbuilders to accept foreign orders for steel ships.

Second—The Shipping Board is likely to dispose of some of its own steel ships to foreign buyers, who are willing to pay a top price and have the cash.

Third—There have been no further cancellations of shipbuilding contracts than the original 3,500,000 tons, following the armistice.

Cheaper to Complete Ships

Pending the submission of the outline of the national requirements in types, based on a scientific examination of the facts of commerce, checked up by the advice of practical shipping men, the brakes are being put on construction of foreign orders in this way. Thus twelve of the transports being built at Hog Island have been reinstated. Originally seventy of this type were to be built at Hog Island.

Thirty-five were "definitely cancelled. Of the remaining thirty-five, twelve were on the ways. These were held up, but work on them has been resumed.

In the matter of foreign orders, it is planned to arrange to let foreigners take over some of the contracts that the Shipping Board has already cancelled. Some foreign countries may have need of a type of boat which the United States already has too many.

With the removal of the need for production of steel ships, the present rate of building the United States yards will hardly build more than 4,000 ships a year. The present rate of production is about 1,000 ships a year. The present rate of production is about 1,000 ships a year.

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